563 the minority groups their own languages and to
184 provide these people with more educational opportunities. There is a persistent effort to publicize the achievement of individuals belonging to minority groups. While this may be nothing more than a propaganda device, its effect on scattered minority nationalities in such places as Chien-ning and Ch'ang-ting in western Fukien is not to be underestimated.

VII. OTHER GROUPS

184 In addition to the groups discussed, there
● 662 are other groups which, although minor in numerical strength, are of importance because their attitudes do have significant bearing on the tensions in Chinese society.

It is evident that all Communist Party members and all government bureaucrats do not necessarily have the same attitudes, in spite of the fact that they are regimented by a well-controlled machine. High-ranking Communist officials exhibited intense feelings of patriotism and dedication to the "cause" in the early days of their careers. They are now working to strengthen the machine which brought them to power, thereby making certain that they will not be deposed. Granted that the behind-the-scene struggle for personal power in a Soviet system is most difficult to discern, there have been few signs of antagonism among the top leaders. A purge as violent as that which took place in

184 662 Russia in the 1930's at present cannot be predicted for China. Overshadowed by the unique personal prestige and cohesive power of Mao Tse-tung, the high-ranking Communist leaders have yet to offer evidence of power-seeking at the risk of disrutping Party harmony and hegemony. This, of course, does not preclude the future development of discord among Party leaders. East China, where many of the Communist economic plans are being tried out, may prove to be a testing ground for Party unity. The downfall in 1954 of Jao Shu-shih, head of the East China regional government, might have far-reaching repercussions.

The personnel in lower Party echelons are subject to tremendous pressures from all sides. Even the most devoted Party workers are expected to prove their loyalty to Communism. The fact that the Party relies on close surveillance and an atmosphere of fear in order to keep members in line indicates the existence of dissatisfaction and dissidence within the Party ranks. Expansion of industrial centers in East China necessitates the promotion of numerous lower-level Party functionaries. This certainly will tend to cause dissatisfaction among the old Party cadres when they see the rise of new cadres to positions equal to or higher than their own. Generally speaking, cadres assigned to rural areas are less enthusiastic about the regime than those in urban areas who live in more comfortable circumstances and have more frequent opportunities for advancement.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF15 East China
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184 Former Nationalist officials had their
642 darkest days during the Three-Anti and Five-Anti campaigns, when almost all lived under the imminent threat of violence and death. After these intensive campaigns had subsided, a few former Kuomintang personnel remained among the Communist government bureaucrats. There is no doubt that these former Kuomintang personnel are reminded of the necessity of proving their thorough conversion to Communism. A sense of insecurity affects this group more visibly than it does the "securely situated" segments of the Chinese population.

VIII. CONCLUSION

184 The Communist system of multiple control, which penetrates all aspects of life, and the Communist effort to maintain a strong tie with Russia are two major causes of dissatisfaction among the Chinese people. Regimentation, when carried to the extreme, provokes the resistance of the people. Subservience to the Soviet Union destroys the sense of national pride which the Communists have been trying to cultivate in China. There is evidence that Peking is attempting to reduce the possibility of friction between the Russians and the Chinese without damaging the ideological kinship and the diplomatic relationship between China and the Soviet Union. The activities of the wide-spread Sino-Russian Friendship Association, and the